

25. WILTON PLACE.
S.W.

Nov 20 1884

modify my previous sketch of the tribes
of Coelalpinieae. The true Swastriee must
leave it they have always (which was known
but I had overlooked) the reflexed radiate of
Papilionaceae and the polypetalous genera
Zollernia Erythraea, and Aldina the upper
petal always or sometimes outside, although
in the two first it appears to be varicose
Hortia is a Coepreeae, the upper petal always
inside and a straight embryo - Erythrophloeae
must after all go back to Coelalpinieae next
to Demorphandrea - whilst Parkea & Palaeolethra
are true chinooeae

Episbach has I think made a mess
of *Chimoria* in his flora. Some unaccoun-
table transposition of his memoranda
has made him say that *Acacia tanna*
randiifolia has 10 stamens only in the
specimens we have from all the collections
he quotes there are as figured by Jacques
above 50 His decaandrous Callandroy may
have sometimes only 10 stamens but not
regularly so and always united in a tube
not regularly alternating with and opposite
the petals as in the true decaandrous genera.

The Japanese collection from Oldham
which Olive has just been determining are
very interesting - some of Zwainii's genera
and many species we had not before - A
new *Euboeata* amongst others - and a
pinate leaved *Desmodium* (we have another
from New Caledonia)

Ever your sincerely George Donham
Kindest remembrances to Mr Gray who I trust
is quite well again.

My dear Gray

I am much interested in some
investigations into the morphology of the
perigynium of *Carex* and the help of our
excellent friend J Booth has carried
a course of parts which was always
available. As there is no place where
the genus has been more studied than in
North America I apply to you in the hope
that you may procure me the means
of investigating the following circumstances

1 J Booth told me that hermaphrodite
flowers have been seen in the genus
I am exceedingly ^{anxious} to examine any such
Could you procure me a specimen or
tell me where a detailed description is to
be seen.

2 He also said, what to me is more
important; that a perigynium had been
observed in a male flower. This I am
particularly anxious to see if possible.
Any observations on the ^{homology} ~~hermaphroditism~~ of the
perigynium, or the indication of any work

where the subject is discussed would be
received with great thankfulness.

Can you also give me a complete list
of North American Academies or
Societies who publish Zoological or
Botanical Papers, and of N. American
periodicals existing or dependent devoted
to Zoology or Botany or both?

I trust you received safe the 2^d
vol of my Flora Australiensis which
I sent for you to Wübbner early in
October. I am now just finishing
up Leguminosae for Genera Australiana
and in a few days shall commence
upon Myrtaceae for Genera and
for N. Austral. Dr Hooker has
nearly finished most of this order
~~and~~ that come before Umbelliferae
so that I think we shall soon
begin printing before we attack that
formidable Order.
We are remarkably bad off for

specimens of some things that ought
to be common - Of Gleditsia for
instance our flowering specimens are
few and bad - although sufficient for
my purpose. Of Gynocladus we have
no female flowers - beautiful male
specimens and fruits but no female
in flower or bud.

I am much alarmed at having to
publish about a dozen new Leguminosae
genera chiefly Coecalpiniae from
tropical Africa. I think I shall have
most of them figured in *Ann. Bot.*
some splendored ones - one of *W. Pliochloa*
with flowers & seeds very large a tall
woody climber with 3 digitate leaflets
- and a second species from Mann
with the same habit & foliage and
handsome flowers although not
half the size - I have been obliged
to rewrite all the Bauhinioideae genera
and reduce *Guilandina* *Erythronium*
Cladostichium *Pomoria* *Balsamocarpus*
Coalteria *Lebidium* and *Cinchidocarpus*
to sections of *Coecalpinia* keeping up
Peltophorum and *Myzoreum* with some
hesitation I have been obliged also much to